

tains and lakes were not as sacred to poetry, as the Strand of London, or the Universities of Germany and France; as if the plains of this vast Union, watered with the precious sacrifice of our father's blood, were not as holy and sanctified as the fields of Greece and Italy, crusted with the iron tread of subjugation and crime.

But the day is dawning, when every thing American will be dear to the native, when every word that shall be written, will be compared to the production of foreign pens; when the scenes of our battles and our glories will shine upon canvass, placed there by the pencil of the American; when our artists—our Greenoughs and Powers, (those American Phidians,) will rival the statuary of olden times, when the Grecian mind, in its voluptuous reveries, dreamt of a Venus, and worked from the solid marble a goddess that has ruled and governed the human heart through the revolutions of a worshipping world.

The walls of the room in which the Doctor is represented, are hung, by the genius of Johnston, (the Boston Cruikshank,) with a representation of Ulysses quenching, with a firebrand, the single orb of Polyphemus. The figure of Ulysses hopping upon the left leg of the Cyclopan cave-dweller, is an admirable likeness of the renowned Doctor; and (we would not be extravagant) figures to our mind nothing more nor less than the American people, made drunk with the admiration for foreigners, and permitting themselves to be hoodwinked by tyrannic doctrines. The figure is good in another point of view. Cyclops was a demagogue; he lived alone upon his own means, and was independent in his own government. Ulysses was a cunning king—an emigrant—he invaded the domains of Polyphemus, who hugged the stranger to his breast, and would not let him depart. But Ulysses determined to overthrow this system of cave-republicanism, and with a lighted torch made night over old Cyclops's vision; and, after he had rioted on his wine and mutton, left the island, resounding with the moans and lamentations of the old demagogue. So with these foreigners—they come here—they think us rude of speech, and dim of vision—they poison our altitudes—they burn out our eyes, and rob us of our rights and property, and then leave us helpless and vanquished, or stay with us to reap farther victories. But we will not tire with the figure of the Cyclop.

Address delivered before the Philodemic Society of Georgetown College, July 20, 1837, by Charles Constantine Pise, D. D.

We had not the good fortune to be present when this address was delivered; we regret it, for we have heard much of the graceful elocution of the reverend gentleman; but we have received a copy, and it would be injustice to let it pass by as one of the ephemeral productions of the day.

We think these College exercises of great benefit, we will not moralize upon their tenor, but in one word say, that they are the wisest and most interesting exercises that can occupy the human mind. In our Republic, when they are held in order to improve the intellect and expand the heart; the one to a knowledge of the republican form of our political creed; and the other, to a permanent devotion to those institutions of liberty, they become important in a political and philosophical point of view. Such exercises are generally held at the ancient College at Georgetown, in whose bosom has arisen the literary society which bears the name of Philodemic—we love the name—"the lovers of the people."

Mr. Pise is a graceful writer, rather too full of gentle and soft epithets, but his subject matter was one that stirs up the latent reveries of the heart, and doubtless had a powerful effect upon his auditory. "Excellence" was his theme, a most proper one to instill into the minds of the young. Mr. Pise would have done well had he left out the solitary Latin word at the end of the oration. It is presented in as affecting a garb as a young damsel who imagines that she stands gracefully in the midst of a ball room.

Judge Gaston we understand is to deliver the next address of the Philodemic.

We publish to-day, the address of the committee appointed to draft such an appeal to the American public, and earnestly call the attention of our readers to its contents.

The subject matter of our grievances, is treated in a calm and temperate manner; and facts produced, and illustrated by the most conclusive arguments, to show the danger that encompasses us on all sides. The times are pregnant with terrible causes of popular and radical mischief; and unless the pause is made now, and reflection and action had upon this important subject, we may in the course of a very few years, be content to see ourselves in a minority, and our Government ruled and administered by aliens to our sympathies, our country, and our doctrines.

The great desire of the publisher, to make an immediate commencement of this paper, has induced him to issue the first number, at an earlier day than was promised; and he expects that before the next publication, which will be on Saturday week, the additional materials already ordered will have arrived.

The paper will appear weekly, every Saturday after next Saturday. Persons desirous of subscribing, and those subscribers who may not receive the first number, will please call at the office of the publisher, on Pennsylvania Avenue.

We are glad to hear that the enterprising Agent of this paper, Mr. Lambert S. Beck, is prosperously engaged in his duty of soliciting subscribers. Mr. Beck's entire and unqualified devotion to the American cause, has been alike honorable to himself, and of advantage to the public. We hope our friends will not delay in rallying to the support of a paper which, in the midst of various opposing interests, is determined to stand by the good cause of the rights of the native. Our opponents will let no occasion pass by, to do us an injury, and our friends should unite as one man, to sustain the organ of their high and republican views.

Wm. Grant, author of "The Great Metropolis," thus hits off a certain class of people in London, whom we presume are the identical class, that are sent over to this country. The picture is of two gin drinkers, father and son:

"Charlie, my boy," said an old haggard-looking man, the other day, to his son, as he stood opposite to one of the bacchanalian temples in Drury Lane—"Charlie, my boy, have you *arned* any blintz to day?"

"Yes father, three pence," said the little urchin, who was apparently about eight years of age.

"Bless your little heart; and let's have a join; give me the brown's, and we'll have a quarten of the right sort."

"The very best then father," said Charlie, transferring the three pence to his dad.

"Holloa Jim!" said the father, to a tippling-looking character on the opposite side of the street, with his clothes hanging in rags about him, and rejoicing in a brimless and crownless hat—"holloa Jim! won't you come and have a little drop with us?"

"Oh father," exclaimed the little rascal, as if he had been a tippler of five years standing—"Oh father, don't ask him—that's a quarten among three of us."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Within the last few weeks, two thousand three hundred and sixty-four emigrants, have arrived at New York, or Amboy.

The Sea Serpent has been seen at Nahant. Nahant is a first rate bathing place, and the landlord of the hotel, whenever he wants to get custom, all that he has to do, is to make some of the Yankee editors a little boozey, and forthwith they see double; and it is of course announced in their several papers—"Sea Serpent seen at Nahant by the editor of the Boston —," and down go the curious Northmen to see the seven-leagued monster of the deep.

The Queen of England is at full liberty to marry whom she pleases. During the life of William, she was unable to marry without his consent. Now she is free to choose any Prince, save a Roman Catholic. What, if her choice should fall upon one of that creed? Fit food it would be for the novelist.

The cables for the Pennsylvania are spoken of as first rate. One of them is a twenty-five, and the other a twenty-four inch cable. The best bower is 120 fathoms long, and 25 inches in circumference. It contains 3,123 yards, each yard being 200 fathoms long; these united, measure 709 miles. The weight of the rope is 17,500 pounds, and it will bear a weight of 406,000 pounds.

The New York Star (famous paper for wit) says, upon the important matter of newspaper taking-away, the following: "A woman came to our office to beg a paper, 'because,' said she, 'we like to read the newspaper very much, but our neighbors don't take none.'"

Major Jack Downing, who was near being wrecked at Rockaway Beach, is safely landed in New York, and is to commence a series of papers on the currency, the times, &c. &c., to be published in the Daily Express.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Native American.

NATIVE AMERICAN MECHANICS.

I would address myself to my fellow-countrymen, who, like myself, are laborers, in the physical sense of the term, and inquire how we, who are artisans and workmen, and have toiled out years of apprenticeship to acquire the right to exercise our trades, are to be affected by this indiscriminate host of strangers, who swarm, like the Huns of early days, from the northern hives of Europe, and cover the continent! Nothing has saved the tradesmen of this land thus far from actual pauperism, but the great extent of internal improvements, in Roads and Canals, made through borrowed means; but as soon as these stop, and they cannot last much longer, this tide of foreign laborers will fall back upon us as disjointed fragments in the social scale, and thus form a body politic of paupers; or, like the spirits of Macbeth, rise to "push us from our stools."

I utter not one word of complaint against those poor men, who, pursuing the ordinances of nature, seek the best condition for themselves; I rather feel for them as likely to become severe sufferers, while they aggravate the wants of the very people who have, in better times, welcomed them with open hands.

The wealth of a nation surely cannot consist in the extent of its territory, or in the fulness of its population; or otherwise England would be a mere Laputa in greatness, and China the very compendium of the world.

It consists, as I should reason, in the greatest amount of morality, and effective industry among its citizens; and in the unity of purpose with which the whole are actuated to promote social order, mutual interests, and to form a homogeneous society and government.

Can this be attained when the regular establishments that proceed from the organized classes of the trades, arts, professions, and occupations are continually interrupted by new comers, having neither part nor lot in our concerns, and who displace so many in those different pursuits of life, according to the ratio of the number that arrive? It cannot; and therefore two of the leading principles and great objects in political economy are destroyed—the harmony of trades, and the motive to industry. No man can be induced to waste the years of his youth under indentures, and then struggle with the world through the degrees of journeyman and master, in the hope that prudence and saving will crown his years with success, if the mistaken policy of Government, or the improvident law of his country, made more for the politician than the man, should be eternally inviting the alien to come from his occupations in other lands, and mar and break up those of the mechanic here. But so it has been for years; the tradesmen of more than twenty years standing have been driven by the inroad of the stranger, in a few months, from their old communities, to seek new homes in the wilds of the west; and many of us here, in the mental inquiry, as to where a number of our industrious mechanics have wandered! can realize the illusion of the echo, which answers—Where!

I will not agitate the subject of immigration as to its effect upon the politics of the country, though that is a serious evil, but will ask a boon of some more intelligent co-laborer in the mechanic arts, that he may tell me how, in the decline of my age, when "my right hand shall forget its cunning," when my children, who have followed the trade of their father, shall have stepped into the deeper folds of society, and themselves become parents, the aged "master workman" shall manage to support the old companion of his days, and the girls of his household, when the competitors from the old world shall have driven him from his labor, the tools of his trade be laid by to be only once more used, and like those in emblematic masonry, called for as mere types of the past, to lay the corner stone—of his grave!

A MECHANIC OF THE 2d WARD.

For the Native American.

That your readers may have some idea of the number of foreigners employed by the General Government in the public offices, &c. I have taken the trouble to examine the Blue Book for 1835 and '36, and find that there were, at that time, employed, in the city of Washington, sixty-one *salariated* officers, natives of foreign countries; and I believe that twenty or thirty more have been added since the re-organization of the General Post Office and of the General Land Office.

Several of these officers have the employing of a number of other persons, such as laborers in the public grounds and on the public buildings, watchmen, &c. &c.; and it is truly remarked in the "Appeal," that such officers rarely employ a native American, if a foreigner can be procured. Now, such conduct is palpably wrong, and I could not condemn natives, were they to retaliate. Indeed, I will not say that they do not err very widely in not pursuing the same course, and employ none but natives until such foreigners shall abandon their partial procedure.

Many worthy, but unfortunate merchants, who in their days of prosperity contributed largely to the sup-

port of Government and the wealth of the nation, and many well educated young men whose fathers spent their lives and fortunes in the struggle for independence, have sued in vain, for, perhaps, these very offices, and would gladly have accepted of salaries inferior even to those given to the *foreigner*.

How long these abuses shall continue will depend upon the moral effect of our cause and the awakening sense of justice in the minds of public officers. P.

The following letter from one of the most distinguished men in the West, shews how the cause spreads, and how zealous the true American is, in support of our principles. It is addressed to one of the officers of this Association:

St. Louis, July 25, 1837.

Dear Sir, I perceive in the National Intelligencer of the 15th inst., received this morning, that the native American citizens of the city of Washington, on the 11th inst., held a meeting, and formed an Association for the purpose of taking measures to protect our country from future interference, by foreigners, in its affairs. As one of those measures, and unquestionably one of the best—the establishment of a newspaper at the seat of Government, advocating the cause of native Americans, is spoken of as likely to take place.

Though both by name and personally unknown to you, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of addressing, as a member of the "Native American Association of the United States," and expressing to you how deeply gratified I am, that the native American sons of our patriot sires are, at length, rousing themselves to a knowledge and resistance of the influence, which foreigners have, heretofore, so largely and injuriously exerted in the governmental affairs of our beloved country. It is time that we, who were born on the soil of free America, and hence have the greatest interest in, and feeling for, her welfare—or ought to have—should insist on being our own governors; and should expel from our midst, a presence, which, under the guise of seeking liberty among freemen, is fast enslaving those whose companionship it proposes to enjoy. Nothing can effect this, but a united, determined, and vigorous action in support of the principles avowed and adopted by the Association, of which you are an officer.

In this action, all true hearted native Americans will unquestionably take a part; and the sooner an opportunity is presented to them, throughout the whole country, of doing so, the better. My most earnest desire is, to contribute all that I can to bring about a result so devoutly to be prayed for. I can best do that here, by endeavoring to extend the circulation of the paper, proposed to be published in Washington; and my principal object in addressing you is, to request that I may be furnished with some copies of the prospectus of that paper—to which, I have no doubt, I can obtain a good many subscribers in this place. Please forward them to me, as soon as possible, and advise me as to the progress of the Association, for the increasing prosperity of which, accept my warmest wishes.

Would it not be well to make an effort to get petitions from all parts of the Union, to Congress at its next session, on the subject of the naturalization laws?

With the most enduring interest, in all that relates to the welfare of my native American brothers, I am truly yours,

NEW-YORK NATIVE PARTY.

We have just received the following interesting document from New York, and hope the example will be followed in all the cities of petitioning the municipal authorities to lay the subject of immigration before the next Congress, "urging upon them the necessity of immediate action in relation to our naturalization laws."

The native citizens throughout the country should also petition Congress on their behalf, and strike at the root of the evil by a repeal of the law altogether as there is neither policy nor expediency in augmenting our population by extraneous means at this time:

To the honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New York.

The memorial of the General Committee of the Native American Party.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWNETH: That the late infamous outrage upon our national and State rights, committed by the captain of a British vessel, in landing more than three hundred passengers upon our shores, (the greater part of whom, as is alleged were paupers,) in defiance of our quarantine regulations, ought not, in our opinion, to pass unnoticed. Our national dignity has been trampled upon. It has become our imperative duty to determine at once, how far we will permit ourselves, as an independent nation, to be made the recipients of the refuse population of Europe! How much longer we will suffer this sacred soil, consecrated as it is by the blood of the heroes of the revolution, to be polluted by the profligate and the outcast of the old world. It remains to be seen to what extent our citizens are willing to be taxed towards the support of the vagabonds and paupers, who are sent hither in such shoals from that portion of the globe. Educated as the American people are, upon the broad principle that all men are by nature free and equal, accustomed from their earliest years to a form of government which guarantees equal rights and equal privileges to all its citizens, political or religious oppression awakens all their sympathies for the oppressed. Prompted by that generous love of liberty which ever characterizes the American people—by that enthusiastic desire that the whole human family should participate as freely as themselves, in the rich blessings of a free government, it is much to be feared that they have blindly shut their eyes to the danger of an indiscriminate introduction of foreigners among them. That there is a fixed determination on the part of Europeans, to force upon us a class of citizens, who in every point of view are objectionable, cannot we think, be longer doubted; and if further proof were necessary, we have the authority of one who professes to speak advisedly in this matter, but whose unblushing impudence can be equalled only by his insolence. We refer to a late communication in the Commercial Advertiser, under the signature of "An Irishman." He says, in reference to the expected arrival of three ships mentioned by Dr. Rockwell in his letter to the Mayor, and which are expected soon to arrive, having on board seven hundred and seventy-three passengers for this country. "The three ships in which they are expected to arrive, are, to my certain knowledge, bound by their charter party, to proceed in ballast to Amboy, and thence to Quebec." If these passengers are "principally mechanics and laboring men, always acceptable in this country," as he says, why are they landed at Amboy? Why are not such valuable citizens sent to Canada? Why are our Quarantine Laws thus openly violated, in their eager haste to empty the polluted contents of these vessels on our shores? And above all, how happens it that this "Irishman's" countrymen, as he claims they are, are so soon found begging in our streets, or applying to the commissioners of our Almshouse for relief? But it is not the pauperism of these foreigners which we alone complain. Our political institutions are endangered by their unwarrantable interference in our governmental affairs; and their increasing numbers enhance that danger. During the last seven years, 296,259 foreigners have arrived at this port. A number greater in amount than the present population of this city: 60,541 arrived during the year 1836, double the amount that came in 1830; and 4,928 have arrived here between the 9th and the 13th of June, 1837. On the 1st of January, 1837, 982 foreigners and 227 native citizens had been admitted to the Hospital at Bellevue. On the 1st of May last, past, there were in the Almshouse, 1,427 paupers. Allowing the same pro-

portion of foreigners as in the Hospital, there would be 1,068 foreigners, and but 369 native citizens in the Almshouse. It appears from a report of a committee recently appointed by the honorable the Common Council of this city, that there are at this time, 3,070 paupers in the Almshouse, three-fourths of whom are aliens, subsisting upon public charities. How many more foreigners live upon private charities, let the swarms of mendicants, who daily and nightly throng our streets attest. At a recent date, it appears that the number of convicts confined in our State prison at Sing Sing, was 800, of whom 603 were foreigners. In the year ending August, 1836, there were received in the Boston House of Refuge, 866 paupers, 516 of whom were foreigners. From the 1st of January to April 25, 1837, there were 264 paupers admitted to the same House of Refuge, 160 of whom were foreigners. In the Official Departments of the General, State, and City Governments, the same proportion exists. At an election for town officers, held at Paterson, a little more than a year since, out of 39 public officers elected, 33 were of foreign birth. It is believed that up to a recent date, the greater proportion of officers in this city were held by naturalized citizens. There are, it is stated upon good authority, no less than 60 foreigners now holding high and responsible offices in the Departments at Washington, and on missions abroad: 6 in the State; 2 in the Patent 21 in the Treasury; 6 in the War; 3 in the Navy, and 10 in the Post Office Departments. It must be borne in mind, that these foreigners only who arrive in vessels of over 40 tons burthen, are registered and taken into the account before stated. There are hundreds, nay, thousands, who arrive in vessels of less size, and who come by the way of the Canadas. It is confidently believed, that the whole number of foreign emigrants who have arrived in this city since 1830, amount to more than 500,000.

It is a well established principle, that the perpetuity of all free governments depends upon the intelligence and virtue of the people, and that the degree of liberty they enjoy is in proportion to their intelligence and virtue. We are the freest people on the globe, because we are in the aggregate, the most enlightened; and we shall continue to be free, so long as we remain virtuous and enlightened, and no longer. But is there no danger to be apprehended in the indiscriminate admission of foreigners to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, without regard to their fitness or adoption to a state of civil liberty? We daily see the evil consequences resulting from our intercourse with our adopted citizens. Sentiments are now openly avowed, which are utterly at variance with all our previously conceived notions of moral and political principles. Radicalism, agrarianism, and a thousand other crude theories and speculations, which have their origin in ignorance, folly, and licentiousness, are undissuagedly urged upon us, by individuals who have left their own country, to enlighten us poor natives in the art and mystery of civil and religious government. We do not wish to be understood as denouncing all foreigners who come here, as thousands do, for the purpose of becoming peaceful citizens, willing to become subject to our laws and institutions, and who do not officiously, and as we think, improperly, seek to intermeddle with the affairs of Government. To all such we give a hearty welcome. But unfortunately for us, of the foreign emigrants who flock to our shores in such vast numbers, many are of the most unenlightened and degraded class. They have but little sympathy with our institutions, and less knowledge of the past history of the confederacy, and of the sacrifices of blood and treasure made by our fathers in rearing this fair fabric of American liberty.

The term of five years is too short for them to be imbued with a proper respect for our system of Government, and a due appreciation of the benefits enjoyed by those who live under it. Can it be expected that without these patriotic associations—that reverence for the Union—that interest in the affairs of Government—that recollection of the great struggle for our independence, of the dear price and inestimable value of our liberties, which every native American cherishes and feels, that they should be qualified to exercise the elective franchise in a manner conformable to the spirit of the Constitution, by which our great plan of self government was sanctioned and secured. Experience proves that they are not so qualified, that the rights and duties of citizenship are neither properly estimated, nor understandingly discharged by the great mass of our adopted citizens. It is to be lamented that many of the emigrants from Europe, who have arrived in this country, range themselves in clans, and refuse to part with their national peculiarities and predilections.

They do not take root in the soil that has given them a generous welcome. They almost universally continue gregarious, and will not assimilate with the native inhabitants. Some of them escaped from the oppressive restrictions, under which at home they have groaned—loap upon our shores with the fallacious presumption that this is a land of unlimited license; and that here their unbridled passions may run riot with impunity. The effect of this disposition to us, appears at variance with the legitimate design of the fair operation of our governmental system. We consider the elective franchise as too sacred a right to be ignorantly regarded or corruptly exercised; for, as we have before remarked, on the purity and intelligence of the people in the exercise of this right, is based the safety of our institutions. The whole theory of our Government springs from this foundation. The language of Mr. Jefferson on this subject, is so lucid, that we cannot refrain from quoting a few sentences. He says, "To the principles of our Government nothing can be more opposed, than the maxim of absolute monarchies. Yet from such are we to expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the Governments they have imbibed in early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness—passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. Those principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers they will share with us in the legislation. They will infuse it into their spirit—warp and bias its direction, and render it a heterogeneous, incoherent, and distracted mass. But if these conjectures be not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of any degree of population desired or expected?" It will be recollected that these views of Mr. Jefferson were expressed prior to the year 1800, at a period when, if foreigners were ever acceptable, they were then. If Mr. Jefferson's views were correct in relation to foreign emigration at that early day of our national existence, with how much greater force will the same arrangements and reasons apply to the present condition of the United States! But is there no remedy for the evil we so much deprecate? We believe there is. Congress has the power to check this flood of foreign emigration. Let our Naturalization Laws be so altered, that twenty-one years residence in this country shall be required of all foreigners not already naturalized, before they be admitted to exercise the elective franchise, or be capable of holding office. Let Congress pass a law, prohibiting under the severest penalties, the introduction of all objectionable foreigners among us.

Your memorialists believe, that if the Mayor and Common Council of this city would, in their official capacities, petition Congress to amend the Naturalization Law in the manner above mentioned; and also pass some act prohibiting the indiscriminate importation of aliens, that such petition would be attended to in a manner which would produce the most salutary and beneficial results. We therefore, in the name and in behalf of the Native American Party, most respectfully request that you will, in your official characters, lay this subject before the next Congress, urging upon them the necessity of immediate action in relation to our Naturalization Laws. We believe that such a course would meet the approbation of a great majority of your constituents.

The Native American General Committee have witnessed with great satisfaction the patriotic endeavors of his honor the Mayor, and a majority of the Common Council, to uphold the dignity of the laws, and to prevent the further influx of foreign paupers upon our shores. They are justly entitled to, and will receive the thanks of all those who love their country and its institutions, and who desire to see those institutions perpetuated. We pledge ourselves to sustain them to the utmost extent of our power, in this course; and we beg leave to assure them, that the Native Americans of this city, without distinction of party, will

most heartily co-operate with them in all legal efforts on their part, to remedy the evils of which we complain.

And your memorialists will, &c.

By order of the Committee:

H. HUNT, President pro tem.

J. J. MAPES, Secretaries.

Wm. Cables, Secretary.

Dated at New York, June 27, 1837.

From the Native American Citizen, Brooklyn, New York.

Falsehoods, injurious to the American character, have repeatedly been propagated by a journal in this city, avowedly under the direction of a foreigner. They have been met by denial and refutation. No rejoinder is ever attempted; but the slander is again and again repeated. The poison is presented to those who are ready to receive it, and too ignorant even to suspect its quality.

The foreign editor who asserted that America owed her success in the war of Revolution to the services of foreigners, might have been ignorant of our history. He might, in the first instance, have believed the untruths he uttered. When his assertions were proved to be unfounded, persistence in calumny evinces impudent depravity. The repetition shows the intent to incite falsehood; and a rebuke upon the ignorance of those he addresses. Such ignorance, in the first instance, and impudence in the successive efforts when proceeding from a foreigner, is surely deplorable in both origin and consequence; but it is beyond measure, more so, when the same attempt to blind and mislead is made by an American; or, by one professing to be an American, but in reality a native of a land whose institutions are at war with all we hold dear.

The "Examiner" professes to be an American journal. It is, therefore, with pain we have seen in that paper a repetition of the same atrocious falsehoods which might have been more excusable in a foreign journal.

The Examiner was commenced by an American of acknowledged talents; but from a notice given in the paper, we have believed, and hope, that he withdrew from the connexion before the publication alluded to. That article professes to be from a Baltimore paper; it is, however, adopted by the Examiner, if owing to ignorance, it is lamentable; if with intent at imposition, it is infamous.

Among foreigners invited to our shores, and promised a share in our blessings, but who undertook to meddle in the business of legislation, (which we think belongs exclusively to the natives of the country,) the name of "Williams," or "Anthony Pasquin," occurs, and is included, with the others, in high commendation. This man is notorious, not only in American, but English history, as the lowest and vilest of libelers. The highest judicial authority of England pronounced his character from the Bench. He was stigmatized as one whose "breath was infamy—whose touch was pollution!" If we have not quoted the words correctly, they will be found even stronger.

But the repetition of the refuted calumny, particularly referred to, is that which ascribes to foreigners the success of our revolutionary contest. Was there a foreigner among those who chased foreign mercenaries from Concord to Boston? Was there a foreigner among the defenders of Bunker's Hill? Was Schuyler, who created the impediments to Burgoyne's overwhelming foreign army, a foreigner? Gates—who, by intrigue, superseded him, (after Starke, Herkimer, and Gansevoort, three Americans, had essentially defeated the foreign army)—Gates was a foreigner, and, with another Englishman, Charles Lee, and an Irish papist called Conway, went far to destroy the reputation, and overthrow the man, whose virtues saved the country from open and concealed foreign enemies.

The brave and amiable Montgomery was a foreigner. But our cause owes none of its success to his military services. The same may be said of Mercer. Lafayette, young, honest, enthusiastic, and rich, did us essential service, under the guidance of American talents and wisdom. Stenben and De K. lb did good service.

After the Howes and Burgoyne, with their foreign mercenaries, had been defeated, and Rawdon, with his Irishmen chastised, despotic France, aided us to cripple the power of her old enemy; but in all the material transactions of our glorious revolution, Americans directed the councils, and fought the battles which frustrated the schemes, and overthrew the armies of foreign enemies.

They then opened their arms, and invited foreigners to the good they had secured to themselves and mankind—how their liberality will be repaid, is now to be seen.

When Washington meditated that blow which turned the current of war in our favor, by capturing the Germans at Trenton, and driving the English and Irish from Princeton, who, by his vanity and disobedience, nearly baffled his plans? A foreigner—Charles Lee. And the same over-weening foreigner marred the success of the field of Monmouth.

When Gates had succeeded in his intrigues against Schuyler, and had been exposed to those against Washington, he was yet entrusted with an army—he lost it by imbecility at Camden. Who retrieved the affairs of the South? Were Greene, Morgan, Henry Lee, and their associates, foreigners? American history says they were native born Americans.

Such American editors as wish well to emigrants, will join with us in correcting the mischievous statements which we have endeavored to expose; falsehood is always mischievous; but these attacks upon the reputation of our country, generate a spirit of hostility at variance with every good, in theory or practice.

DISBANDING OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY.

When has the sun, in all his course since time began, shone upon a scene like the disbanding of the revolutionary army? Where is the history that can boast its equal? An army flushed with victory, that had just achieved the independence of its country, and given it a name among nations; an army that, with indescribable hardships, fulfilled the high purposes of its enlistment, and that had just claims upon the Treasury, as well as gratitude of the nation, is summoned upon the parade for the last time; their arrears are unpaid; they are without a dollar; without a single day's rations in their pockets; hundreds of miles from home, which home may have been desolated in their absence by savage violence; many of them enfeebled by sickness and protracted sufferings, and all of them goaded to extreme sensitiveness by a most eloquent exhibition of their desert, and an exciting portraiture of their grievances, by a talented and ingenious factionist. Will their love of country overcome the promptings of selfishness, and the keen and bitter sting of disappointment? Will they refuse to listen to the song of the sycophant, that justifies and urges self-remuneration? Will these care-worn neglected veterans pile their arms, and literally beg their passage homewards? Will they quietly surrender the means of redress in their hands, and trust cold charity for bread, and the tardy justice of their country for remuneration? Oh, it is more than human—it is godlike. The drum beats—the line is formed—the flag of independence is advanced to the front—the officers, with uncovered heads, bid their men a silent farewell; fling off, they pile up their arms in solemn silence, and with clasped hands and averted eyes, are dismissed each to his own way. Is there aught in Grecian or Roman story, in ancient or modern revolutions, that can equal this last act of our veteran fathers in magnanimity and patriotism?

[Lawrence's Oration.]

MEETING OF THE NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The members are notified that an adjourned meeting of this Association, will be held at the old Theatre, Louisiana Avenue, on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst., at half past six o'clock. Those native citizens who have not subscribed to the Association, and are desirous of becoming members, so as to be included in this invitation, are respectfully requested to call and enrol themselves at the office of J. Eliot, Junior, the publisher of this paper, or upon Mr. L. S. Beck, who is authorized to receive names.

EDWARD INGLE, Rec'g. Sec'y.

NOTICE.—The Native Americans of Bladenburg District, are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Mr. Thomas Baldwin's Union Hotel, on Monday, August 14th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in order to form a Native American Association. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting on the occasion. NATIVE AMERICANS, leave your labors, and give a few hours to your country's interest.